Labour comprising of Chairman and two full time members. There will be a provision of 07 part time members to represent govt., industry and workers etc. One of the full time members who will of the level of Joint Secretary to Govt. of India will act as the Member Secretary of the Commission. The terms of reference of the Commission are given in the Statement (*See* below). The various data required by the Commission will have to be collected by them and any material required from the govt., will be made available to them as and when required. The tenure of the Commission will be 24 months from the date of its constitution.

Statement

Terms of Reference of the proposed Second National Commission on Labour

(i) to suggest rationalisation of existing laws relating to labour in the organised sector; and

(ii) to suggest an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sector;

While drafting the framework for the above, the Commission may take into account the following: —

(i) follow up implications of the recommendations made by the Commission set up in May, 1998 for review of various administrative laws governing industry;

(ii) the emerging economic environment involving rapid technological changes, requiring response in terms of change in methods, timings and conditions of work in industry, trade and services, globalisation of economy, liberalisation of trade and industry and emphasis on international competitiveness, and the need for bringing the existing laws in tune with the future labour market needs and demands;

(iii) the minimum level of labour protection and welfare measures and the basic institutional framework for ensuring the same, in a manner which is conducive to a flexible labour market and adjustments necessary for furthering technological change and economic growth; and

(iv) improving the effectiveness of measures relating to social security, occupational health and safety, minimum wages and linkage of wages with productivity and in particular the safeguards and facilities required for women and handicapped persons in employment.

भविष्य निधि के संबंध में अनियमितताएं

691. **प्रो॰ रामगोपाल यादव:**
श्री ईश दत्त यादव:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के लाखों सरकारी गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि संबंधी अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिए कोई दिशा-निर्देश और कार्यक्रम लागू करने की समयावधि घोषित की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या अभी तक कार्यक्रम लागू किया गया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन उच्चाधिकारियों के विरूद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है जो सरकार के कार्यक्रम को लागू न करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

श्रम मंत्री (डॉ॰ सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) से (घ) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवम् प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत दायरे में आए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अंशदाताओं को त्वरित सेवा देने के लिए आवश्यक नियम/दिशानिर्देश पहले से विद्यमान है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्यतः उनकी सेवा से सेवानिवृत्ति/अधिवर्षिता की तारीख को उनके भविष्य निधि लाभों का भुगतान किया जा रहा है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अंशदाताओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक दृष्टि से

पूर्ण उनके भविष्य निधि दावे क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के कार्यालय में प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर निपटाये जाने अपेक्षित है। प्रत्येक दृष्टि से पूर्ण कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि दावे के निपटान में विलम्ब का कोई मामला होने पर संबंधित अधिकारी के विरूद्ध निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

National Commission of Child Labour

692. SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up a National Commission on Child Labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a series of steps to address the problem of child labour in the country. A National policy on Child Labour was announced by the Government in 1987 which envisages strict enforcement of child labour related laws, convergence of services for the benefit of parents of child labour in order to improve their economic conditions and launching of projects in areas of high concentration of child labour. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 the employment of children is prohibited in occupations/processes Listed in the schedule to the Act. The employment condition of children in other occupations and processes in regulated under the Act.

Apart from legal measures, Government has taken steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations through the scheme of National Child Labour Projects. Under the scheme of NCLP, special schools have been set up with provisions for non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. So far, 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned in the child labour endemic States for coverage of 1.5 lakh children. This issue was also deliberated upon by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Court has given several directions, in their judgement dated 10.12.96, including payment of compensation by the employers employing children in hazardous occupations. The government has already taken a number of steps to implement these directions.

Unemployed Registered in Employment Exchanges

693. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons who have got registered in employment exchanges as on 31st December, 1998;

(b) the number of such persons who have technical qualification and who are skilled/unskilled; and

(c) whether Government have any new plans to generate employment opportunities for unemployed and absorb them against new posts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) The number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th Nov. 1998 (Latest available) was 402.27 lakh.

(b) Education-wise distribution of job-seekers as on 31.12.1995 (latest available) is given in the statement enclosed. (*See* below).

(c) The major poverty alleviation programmes which provide employment in the rural areas are Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme.